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Johansen, Leah Nygaard; Kloster, Lykke ; Andreassen, Anders; Kucheryavskiy, Sergey; Nielsen, Rudi P.; Maschietti, Marco

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Raman Spectroscopy for Monitoring Aqueous Phase Hydrogen Sulphide Scavenging Reactions with Triazine: A Feasibility Study

Leah Nygaard Johansen^a, Lykke Kloster^a,
Anders Andreassen^b, Sergey Kucheryavskiy^a,
Rudi Pankratz Nielsen^a, Marco Maschietti^{a*}



AALBORG UNIVERSITY
ESBJERG



^a:Aalborg University, Department of Chemistry and Bioscience, Niels Bohrs Vej 8A, 6700 Esbjerg, Denmark;
^b:Ramboll Energy, Field Development, Studies and FEED, Bavnehøjvej 5, 6700 Esbjerg, Denmark;
^{*}:Corresponding author. Tel +45 30553456; E-mail address: marco@bio.aau.dk

Gas Stream Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) Scavenging

Offshore oil and gas production:

- H₂S is present in production fluids
- In the gas stream H₂S needs to be reduced to below 5 ppm

Why reduce H₂S?

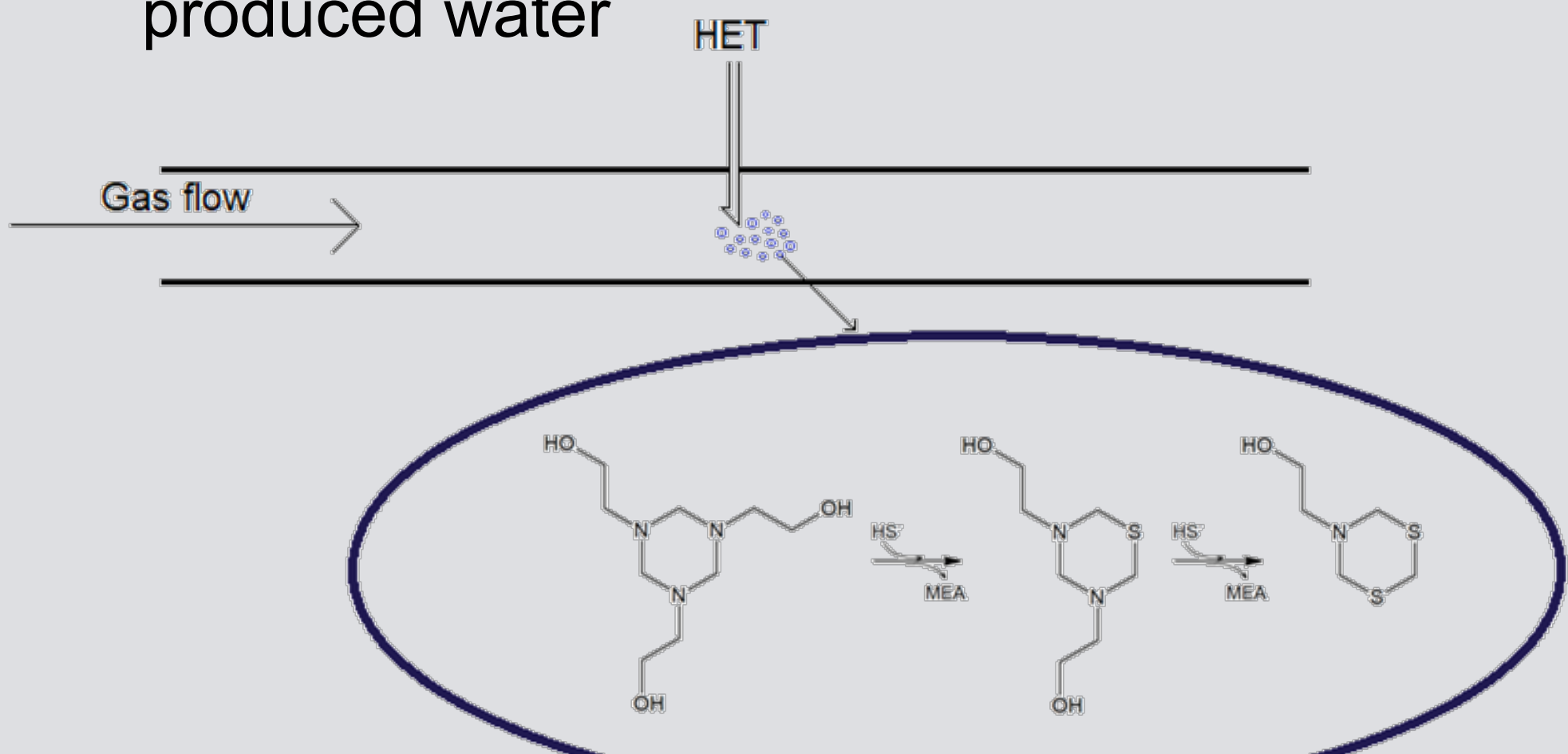
- Toxic and corrosive
- Problematic for structure integrity, safety

How to reduce H₂S offshore?

- Injection of H₂S scavengers transforming H₂S into less harmful substances (spent scavengers)
- The most common scavenger being a derivative of s-triazine (HET)

Offshore H₂S scavenging is problematic because:

- High operating cost for chemical consumption
- Fouling caused by spent scavengers
- Discharge of spent/unspent scavengers into produced water



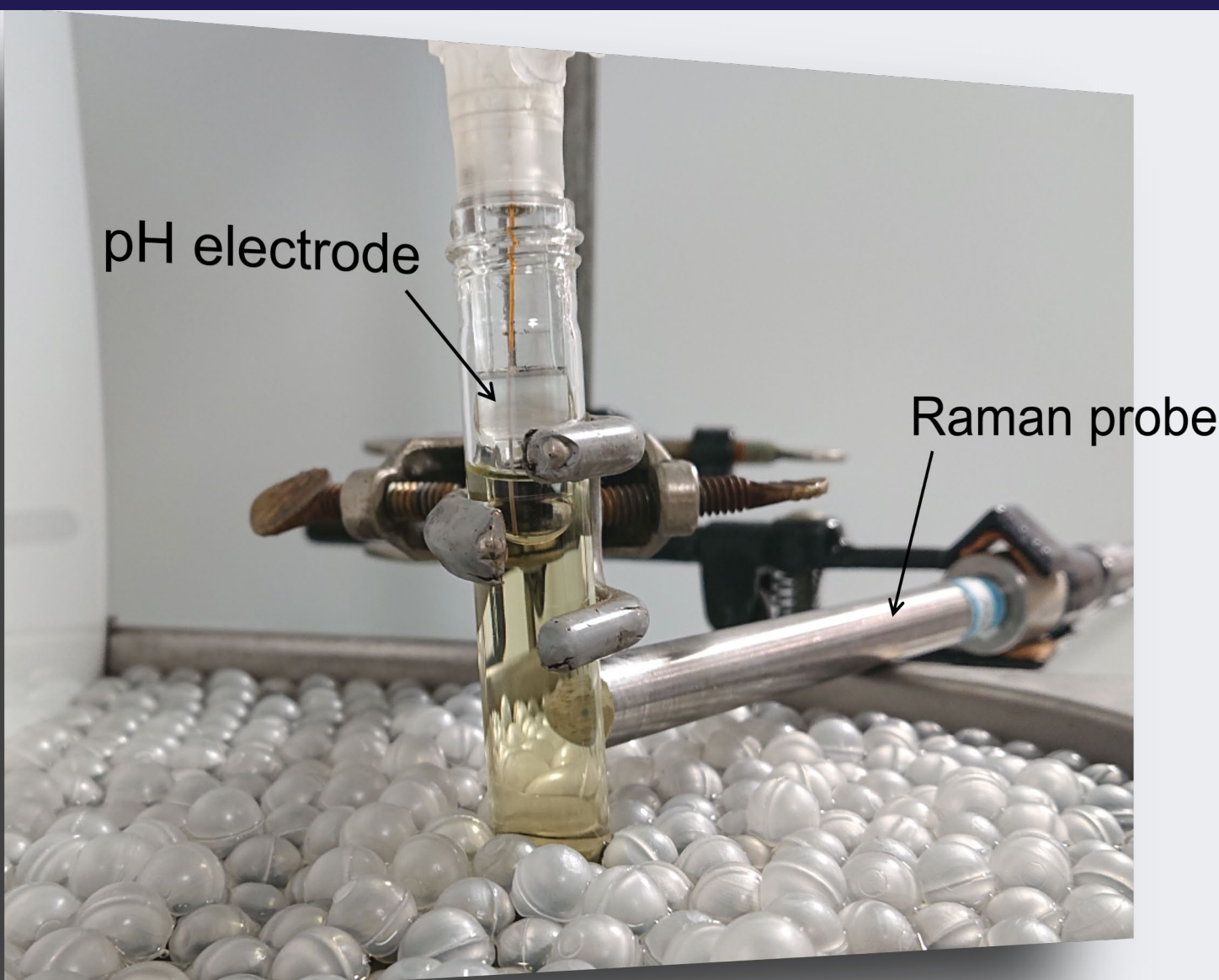
Objective

Open problem:

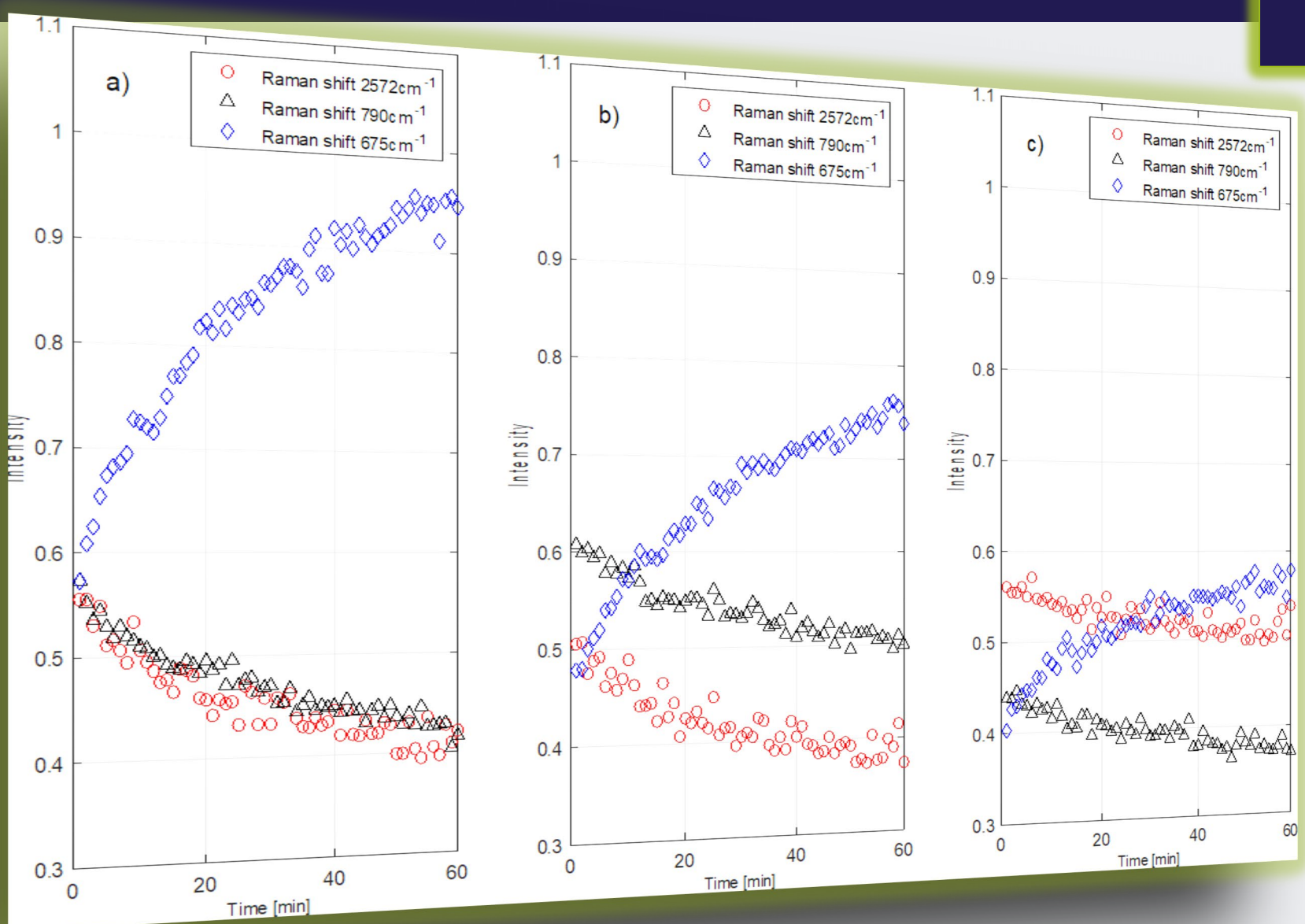
- Quantitative data for chemical engineering design is lacking
- The reaction is difficult to monitor

Prove that Raman Spectroscopy can monitor the scavenging reactions online

Set up



Resolved Concentration Profiles

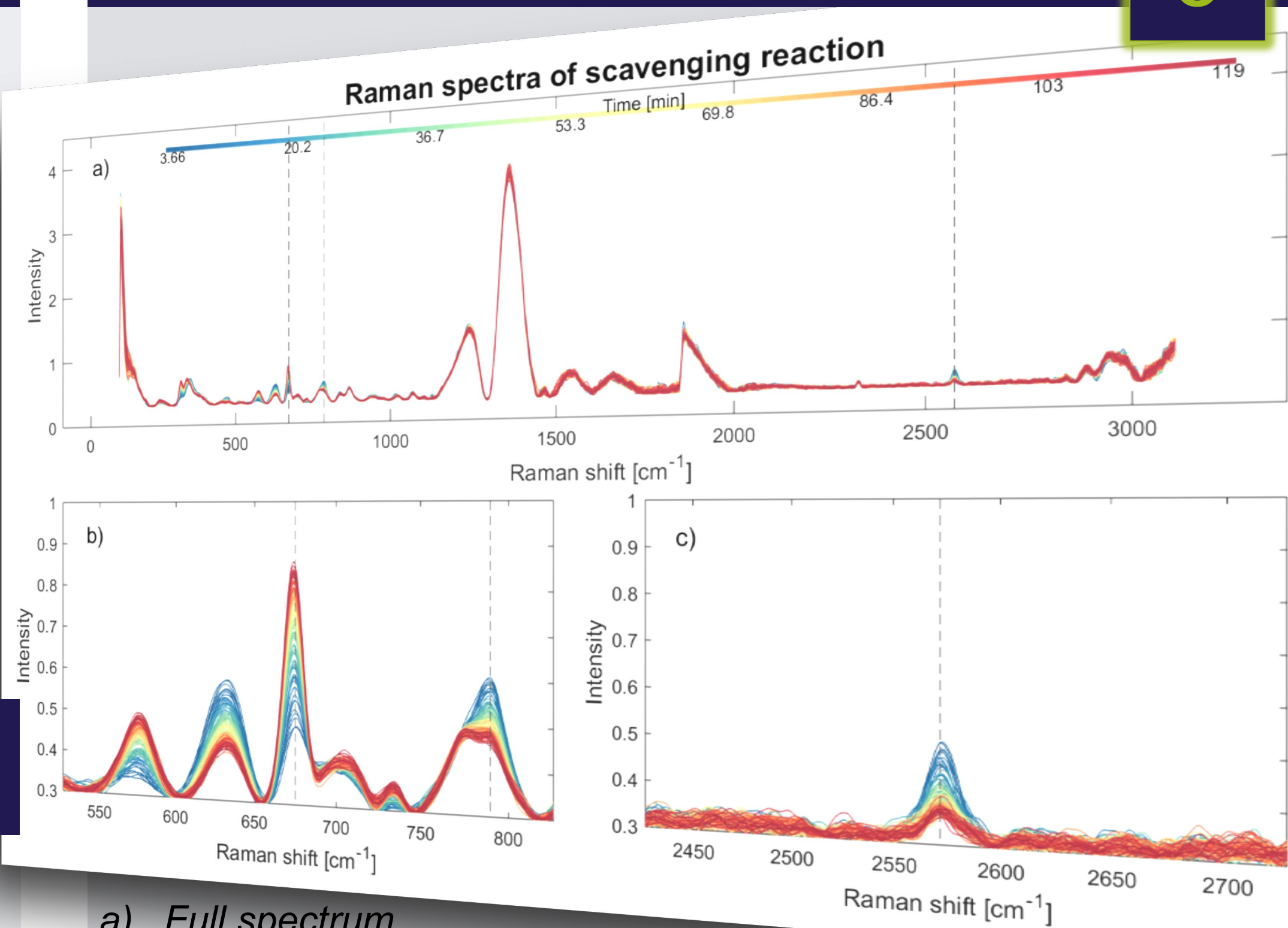


a) HET load 3.48 mmol; pH (t = 0) = 8.6; b) HET load 3.49 mmol; pH (t = 0) = 9.3; c) HET load 1.71 mmol; pH (t = 0) = 9.2

Method

- Mix aqueous solutions of HET and HS⁻
- Initiate reaction by setting pH
- Acquire spectrum every 1 minute
- Analyse data with chemometrics

Acquired Spectral Data



a) Full spectrum
b) Indicator peaks for HET and scavenging products
c) HS⁻ peak

Conclusion

Raman shows promising results for quantitative analysis of the scavenging reaction

- Faster reaction rate at higher HET concentrations
- Faster reaction at pH 8.5 compared to 10.3
- Reaction not observed at 40°C or below within 30 min

Leah Nygaard Johansen
Master student AAU Esbjerg
ljohn12@student.aau.dk



Lykke Kloster
Master student AAU Esbjerg
lklost14@student.aau.dk

